

THE DAILY MIRROR

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.

Weather for Ohio—Fair tonight,
except rain along the lake, colder.
Saturday fair.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative
WILLIAM T. SMITH.

DEMOCRATIC CITY TICKET.

For Mayor
LOUIS SCHERFF.

For Solicitor
WILLIAM P. MOLONEY.

For Auditor
HARRY S. ELLIOTT.

For Treasurer
CLAUDE D. WALTERS.

For President of Council
SAMUEL B. LIPPINCOTT.

For Council at Large
ARTHUR W. BRYANT
BENJAMIN F. WAPLES
HENRY A. SCHULER.

For Board of Public Service
J. C. ANTHONY.
MICHAEL CLARY
THOMAS J. MEAD.

For Board of Education
FRED E. GUTHRY
J. WILBUR JACOBY.

For Ward Councilman
First Ward—G. W. NEELY.
Second Ward—J. J. RUDOLPH.
Third Ward—B. B. CARTER.
Fourth Ward—J. W. HURB.

MARION TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Treasurer
DR. C. P. GALEY.

For Clerk
THOMAS DAY.

For Trustees
JAMES REYNOLDS.
THOMAS GRAHAM.

For Justice of Peace
CHARLES H. CONLEY.
CHARLES E. GOMPF.

BUSINESS MEN FOR
BUSINESS OFFICES

It is a safe proposition to lay down to the public, that the business of the city, when it comes to awarding contracts and purchasing necessary machinery and supplies, business men should be placed in charge. The secret of good city government is the application of good business sense.

For Board of Public Service the democratic ticket presents three men who own and control their own business and who have conducted it in such a manner that all have made successes. It is therefore considered that the ticket is an exceptionally strong one to place before the voters. One of the nominees, Michael Clary, has been in the city service previously, having served two terms in council, prior to the adoption of the code which is now in operation. A part of this time he was chairman of the street and alley committee and in that capacity he became familiar with the greater number of phases of city government. During his entire time in the council, he demonstrated that he had a deep interest in the welfare of the city and always stood for that which he considered best.

J. C. Anthony, the East Center street laundryman, is another of the democratic nominees. While of a re-

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BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
The Home of Post Cards.

ting disposition, Mr. Anthony has always taken a deep interest in city affairs. He stands for purity in municipal government and if elected can be relied upon to transact the business of the board with the same care and precision which he exercises in his private business.

Thomas J. Meade, the other nominee for a place on this board, is probably less widely known than either of the others, but those who are acquainted with him know him to be a man whose honor and integrity cannot be impeached. He is a hard working man, who by his own effort has succeeded in establishing a business of his own. His familiarity with city work makes him a most desirable man to have in an office which has direct supervision over city improvements. Tom Meade is a man, who if occasion required it, could go ahead with any improvement and if need be do the work himself. He knows what improvements should cost, and this knowledge would prove very valuable to the city in the awarding of contracts.

A Board of Public Service, made up of J. C. Anthony, Michael Clary and Thomas J. Meade would be a well balanced board. Every man is abundantly competent, and every man is above suspicion. Entrust the city's business to business men.

QUALIFIED IN
EVERY PARTICULAR

The democratic city convention made a very happy selection when it named Harry S. Elliott for city auditor. Mr. Elliott is one of the younger members of the party in Marion and is probably one of the most universally liked young men in the city. For a number of years he has been a member of the Mirror's editorial staff, and in that capacity he has made many true and lasting friends. He has thoroughly qualified himself for the office which he seeks by a thorough commercial course, and he carries on his shoulders a level head which is much older than his years indicate. Coupled with his qualifications for the office, he is possessed of a pleasing personality, and fixed habits and good morals, all that could be asked of an occupant of any municipal office. If elected, Mr. Elliott will make a competent, painstaking official, who will look after the affairs of his office in a careful and capable manner.

WOULD PUT LID

ON THE PRESS

E. H. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, took occasion, yesterday, to tell the press representatives what the policy of the newspapers should be toward the railroads. He informed them that charges made against the railroads should not be published until they have been proven and that anything which would hinder the railroads should be kept from the public. In other words the railroads should be given a free hand to run things just as they please, and the public should be kept in ignorance of the way things are going.

In the same interview, Mr. Harriman wants to solicit the assistance of the press and public in removing the pressure which has been applied by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He believes that public sentiment, influenced by the press, could do much to extricate him from the fix in which he finds himself. "Do all you can to help us and keep the public in the dark when we attempt to steal a march on them," would seem to be the motto of this railroad king.

This is very much the policy of every man. He is only too glad to read the news about the other fellow, but he does not want anything unfavorable published about himself. The universal opinion seems to be that it is all right for a newspaper to do much raking so long as it confines its operations to the other fellow.

E. H. Harriman, the railroad king, will have a difficult task inducing the public and the public press to take up his fight for him. Harriman has for years been oppressing the public and now when the Interstate Commerce Commission is putting the screws on Harriman, he wants the dear people to come to his rescue. The public will probably be willing to let Harriman get out as best he can.

The Congregational minister, whose heart was so touched by the story told him by a Cleveland female, that he followed her home to learn the particulars of her trouble and was arrested and fined for visiting a dis-

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Swell Patterns

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Special Sale of \$12 and \$15 Suits for \$9.98

A Sure Saving of \$5 on the Purchase Price of One of These Suits.

Please give us a call.

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Men's Outfitters.



orderly house, learned a lesson which will prove as valuable and lasting as that purchased by investors in the Cargill company.

Brigadier General Crozier has fixed the blame for the Brownsville affair upon Company B, 25th Infantry, colored. Now, will the president reinstate the remainder of the battalion he discharged, or will the report only serve to cause Foraker another brain storm?

Harriman seems to be greatly worried over the railroads not being dealt with justly. He is probably more fearful that they will.

What Others Say.

COST OF LABOR WARS.

If we had left any patriots in this country who really want to serve mankind, they should be figuring upon some way to prevent the everlasting strife between capital and labor—to put an end to strikes, if you please. One can not read the figures showing the cost of these labor wars without feeling that we are a long way from that peace on earth and good will toward men about which we hear so much.

According to the Department of Labor, the strikes covering a period of twenty years cost the employees \$257,863,478 and lockouts during the same period cost them another \$48,819,745, making a total loss of \$306,683,223. There were 117,509 establishments involved and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of work.

The total loss to employers through strikes and lockouts for the twenty years is given as \$142,659,104. Or the total loss to employees and employers was \$449,342,827—in round figures a half billion dollars. An amount so fabulous that it can not be conceived by the human mind.

While of course there is no data to be had upon the subject, the chances are that nine-tenths of the strikes could have been prevented had the employer and the employee manifested the common-sense that either would have displayed in almost any other line. It would seem that an employer who is shrewd enough to build up a great establishment, who can figure upon the cost of production to the point where he can tell what it costs him to have a pound of steel moved two feet, would be able to come to an understanding with his employees long before the discussion led to an actual loss of hundreds of millions of dollars. And it would also seem that the employee, sensible enough to go into the open market and sell his labor, intelligent enough to provide a home with the proceeds of his labor, would figure a long time before laying down his tools, and accepting a loss so great as to stagger the imagination.

Further, it would seem that with our churches and our societies and our organizations of men and women; that it would appear that when we are devising schemes for concerning the commerce of the world, and are erecting institutions for making better citizens, and providing all sorts of necessities for the training of the citizen—it would seem that we ought to be able to have something that would be an improvement over the strike or lockout in settling a dispute between capital and labor.

It is folly to talk about breaking up labor unions. They can not be broken up, and if they could

be, it is by no means certain that it would lessen strikes or lockouts. If every labor union in the land were put out of business today it would not be six months until there were more unions, so that the talk of abolishing labor unions is the height of folly, even if it were determined that it would be a good thing for capital to abolish them.

On the other hand, organizations of capital can not be put out of business by the labor unions, even if it should be determined by the unions that it would be a good thing to put an end to the combinations. This is the age of organization and combination, and it is manifest in the unions of labor and the organization of capital. Some other means of coming to an understanding—something else than a war upon the part of capital to end the unions, or a strike upon the part of the unions to end the combination of capital—must be found if we expect to make any headway in the matter of settling these labor wars.

The demagogue is the fellow who must first be eradicated. In the labor unions there are demagogues who foment strife by playing upon the passions of the members. With the capitalists there are demagogues who aspire to gain fame by claiming that under their leadership it will be possible to destroy the unions. In the unions, money is raised from the members and poured into the pocket of the labor demagogue in the belief that it will have some effect in winning the contention, whatever the contention may be. In the associations of employers there is the same stripe—fellow raising fund for his own private use by claiming that with money he can lead a war of extermination against the unions.

Whether in the union or in the employers' association, the demagogue is a hindrance. There are plenty of good, sensible union men just as there are plenty of good, sensible employers and they are the men who must get together and settle the discord that is costing so much money. The demagogue has never settled anything.—Springfield News.

MARKET IS BAD
FOLLOWING BREAK

New York, Oct. 18.—The copper trouble affecting the Heinz firm and resulting in trouble in several banks, caused the market to break badly today. Selling was mainly directed to American Smelting and Amalgamated copper.

DOLLAR WAS TOO MUCH
TO GIVE THE MINISTER

St. Louis, Mo., October 18.—Because he had neglected to get any smaller change before the marriage ceremony, John Wolter, head porter at the City Hospital, had to pay Rev. F. W. Herzberger \$1 for marrying him to Miss Addie Lee Vaughn, of Louisville, a trained nurse. The wedding, which followed an eight day probation, took place at the bride's boarding place. After the ceremony Wolter, who had said he thought a quarter or half a dollar at most enough for the minister's services, fumbled in vain for such a coin in his pocket. He took out a silver dollar, with the remark that it was the least that he had.

"It will do," said the minister. Wolter confided to the wedding guests that he had found marriage an expensive proposition. Not to speak of the money he had spent on two women, who disappointed him after promising to marry him, he said he had to pay \$10 to a matrimonial agency to get acquainted with Miss Vaughn.

DOCTOR'S
ADVICE

Sought by a Man Who Contemplated Killing His Uncle.

New Castle, Pa., Oct. 18.—Sensational evidence was given here by Dr. Ralph Dalby, of Youngstown, against one of the accused at the hearing of Mrs. Alice Reebie and Charles Wellendorf upon a charge of murdering their uncle, Ernest Bauman, of Edenburg. Bauman was shot down in his home Friday evening, September 6, and his body found, partially disrobed, upon a rear porch of his home next morning.

Dr. Dalby testified that a man who later admitted that he was Charles Wellendorf, visited his office in Youngstown the Tuesday evening immediately before the murder, and asked him to give him enough poison to kill an old man. Thinking Wellendorf must be crazy, Dr. Dalby tried to dismiss him, but Wellendorf persisted and said he would pay twice as much as Dalby would think of asking, if he would give him enough poison of the right kind to kill a man without causing any suspicion of foul play afterward.

"What kind of poison should I use?" the man asked. "I couldn't tell you without knowing all about the person to be killed, the sex, age and other matters, for poisons work differently on different kinds of people," Dalby told Wellendorf, while playing him to learn more of the case.

"Well," Wellendorf is declared to have said, "it is an uncle of mine, civil war veteran who lives in Edenburg. He is a cripple, sixty-five years of age, but is husky, and it would take a good deal to kill him."

Miss Vera Britton, clerk in a store at Edenburg, testified that Mrs. Reebie tried to buy cartridges from her the day before the murder, but did not know whether she needed rim or center fire, and so did not take them.

Arthur Craig, a Lowellville (O.) merchant, testified that he had sold Mrs. Reebie some 38-caliber cartridges before the Bauman murder. Bauman was killed with a 38-caliber bullet and a 38-caliber revolver was found in Mrs. Reebie's home when it was searched by officers.

SMALL
VICTORIOUS

With an Armed Force of Detectives He Takes and Holds His Office.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Sylvester J. Small, ousted president of the striking telegraphers' union, led an armed attack upon the union headquarters in a down town skyscraper yesterday took possession of the rooms on the ninth floor of the building at 224 Dearborn street, and then turned them into a veritable fortress.

When other offices of the organization attempted to force their way into the offices they were met by detectives whom Small had posted at the door.

Members of the national executive board who had voted Small's suspension as president, were denied admission for a time, as was the national secretary Wesley Russell. Two of the board members, Chairman Koenig and Sullivan, forced their way past the detectives and a free-for-all fight was narrowly averted.

Stenographers, clerks and others of the staff of employees and sub-officials at the national headquarters were stopped and none were allowed to enter until Small gave the signal.

During the entire day police remained on duty and the warring factions were busy consulting lawyers to determine the legal status of the suspended president. Small threatened momentarily to have his enemies evicted by force.

SEISMOGRAPH KEEPS
UP ITS RECORD

Washington, Oct. 18.—Official statements regarding the violent earthquake recorded Wednesday and followed by a disturbance of less magnitude yesterday, indicate that the earthquake occurred at some point between 3,000 and 5,000 miles away, varying according to two estimates.

The only direction indicated is that the motion was either east or west. Yesterday's shock, which kept the weather bureau seismograph moving for three quarters of an hour may have been an after-shock of Wednesday's disturbance. The occurrence has created widespread interest among scientists.

The present earthquake is about 3,900 miles from here. By comparison with the records of the San Francisco earthquake, the distance would appear to be somewhat less.

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You may have as many as you like. No time.

Only Nine Cents

For full size (12 to 16 in) cultivated, rare ferns. Grown in the nurseries of the Springfield Floral Co. We offer 2000 of them to be placed on sale Saturday morning at 8:00 o'clock at the insignificant price of nine cents each. These are full sized, healthy, growing plants with the earth undisturbed about the roots. This is a bigger bargain than the roses, and we sold almost 5000 of them in a few hours.

SATURDAY ONLY

Send the children if you cannot come.

THE C. W. McCLAIN CO.

HEINZE CUT A WIDE
SWATH IN NEW YORK

He is Believed to Have Gotten \$8,000,000 From the Standard Oil Crowd on One Deal—Although a Young Man in Wall Street He Made Old Heads Sit up and Notice Him.

New York, Oct. 18.—F. Augustus Heinze has cut a pretty wide swath in New York financial circles from the time of his settlement of the protracted litigation with the Amalgamated Copper interests over properties in Montana. At the settlement of the trouble he received a large sum in cash, generally reported to have been \$8,000,000. It was soon after he pocketed this money that Heinze was elected president of the Mercantile National bank.

Heinze's rise in Wall street was picturesque. Although scarcely 40 years old he has caused more talk in the street, and perhaps in the country at large than many of New York's big millionaires who have passed the three score mark. A graduate of the Columbia university school of mines, he started West with little or no capital. The boom in Montana copper properties was just gathering its first strength then and young Heinze plunged on a claim. It was between the Boston and Montana and the Anaconda properties. Heinze struck it rich. He not only worked the vein under his own claim, but contended that he had a right to follow the dip into the two other mines.

The men who owned the two big properties which Heinze threatened to attack laughed at him. It was absurd, they said. But Heinze laughed back. He went to the courts and brought suit after suit. One injunction in his favor after another followed and he tied up the Anaconda and Boston and Montana. As soon as one injunction ran out or was vacated, he turned up with another restraining order.

It has been reported that Rogers first offered Heinze \$250,000 in settlement of all his claims. Heinze, the story goes, looked the Standard magnate in the eye and said: "Mr. Rogers, I'm surprised. I thought you were a man of broad views accustomed to great negotiations."

Then it was that Heinze, according to the generally accepted story, without a quiver of an eyelash, told Rogers that he wanted \$10,000,000 for his claim. The actual terms of the compromise which was made a year or ago, were never made public, but it is known that Heinze, instead of the meager \$250,000 first offered, received millions for his share.

Most in Wall street believe the Standard Oil crowd, Heinze's old enemies, are back of his present discomfiture.

There is any amount of speculation here as to the extent to which F. Augustus Heinze's fortune is involved in the crash, but that probably won't be known definitely for several days.

The Standard Oil people felt that they had the law on their side and could win out. But the working of their properties was being hindered. And, besides, they had plans for their development which they wanted to work out. Finally Henry R. Rogers went for Heinze.

"Now Heinze," said Rogers, "you must know that we can ruin you. You are aware that your contentions are utterly groundless. We can carry this thing to the end and strip you of all you have."

"I am always ready to listen to a business proposition," was the reply.

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HORRIBLY TORTURED BY
OKLAHOMA INDIANS

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Arraigned in Police Court as a vagrant, Thomas Lavelle, aged 17, who told Judge Whelan his home is in Pittsburg, related a tale of horrible torture at the hands of Indians in Oklahoma, from whose clutches he said he escaped by stealing a ride on a train, after a week of captivity. The tale of his adventures, which he declared had driven him to the role of a tramp, was believed by the Judge, who dismissed him from custody.

Lavelle said he had been captured by a band of drunken Indians, of what tribe he did not know, and carried to their village in Oklahoma. He said they tortured him for a week building fires about him, tying him to a stake and other like cruelties. In the night, he said, he stole from the village and boarded a baggage car, riding to the nearest town in Texas, from where he had stolen rides

on passenger coach roofs till he reached this city.

LAY HELPLESS FOR
FOURTEEN HOURS

Pomeroy, O., Oct. 18.—With both arms and one leg broken, and with his neck badly wrenched, John Grogan lay at the bottom of a seventy-o'clock Wednesday evening until 11 o'clock Wednesday evening until 11 o'clock Thursday morning, when he was discovered by schoolchildren.

Grogan when on his way home stumbled over the precipice. Thursday morning two little boys on their way to school heard his cries and climbed down the cliff to him. He was raving and could not tell what was the matter. The boys carried him a drink and told their teacher of the discovery. A doctor was called but it was 10:30 before the injured man received any attention, having lain helpless for nearly 14 hours. His recovery is doubtful.